

# READY TO DRAFT 625,000 MEN FOR ARMY



The



World.



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## CRUGER CASE BUNGLE BY POLICE BEING INVESTIGATED BY SWANN

### AGED MILLIONAIRE SUITOR MUST PAY \$225,000 BALM IN BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

\$25,000 Is Awarded for the "Smart" to Miss O'Brien's Feelings.  
MR. MANNING SHOCKED.  
Miss O'Brien Tells Evening World Trial Was Best for Both Parties.

Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was the heart balm awarded to Miss Honora May O'Brien, the Irish beauty, in her suit for breach of promise against Millionaire John B. Manning, in the Supreme Court at Long Island City to-day. The jury retired at 1:15 o'clock Saturday afternoon, after a favorable charge by Supreme Court Justice Crosey. The jury handed in a sealed verdict at 3 o'clock that night, which, according to instructions, was to be read in court at 10 o'clock this morning.

Justice Crosey, in his charge, told the jury that if, in their opinion, the plaintiff had been injured in reputation, feelings or pride by aspersions of the defendant in his charges, she was entitled to punitive or "smart" damages. The jury awarded to Miss O'Brien \$25,000 and the \$25,000 more for the "smart."

The Skibbereen beauty was not in court when the verdict was announced. But her big brother Jim, who has been father and mother and protector to her in all her trouble, was there. Mr. O'Brien didn't go inside the rail, but stood up near the door, ready to rush to the nearest telephone and apprise his sister of her good fortune as soon as it was announced. Before the verdict was read he said to newspaper men:

"There is nothing for us to say. My sister will not be here. We are satisfied to let our case rest with the public, as well as with a jury."

After the verdict was announced he was not to be found. He had hurried to his sister with the news.

The aged defendant arrived at the court house in a taxi fifteen minutes before court opened. With him was his daughter Mary and one of his sons. He sat at the lawyer's desk, beside former City Magistrate E. A. G. Wiley, associated with Martin Littleton in the case. Stephen Baldwin was present in the interest of Miss O'Brien.

Mr. Manning looked worried, even before the verdict was announced. He sat in his chair, fiddling his heavy stick with his hands, his jaws shaking. The result was a shock to him. At first he didn't seem to comprehend it. His glance wandered from the clerk to the face of Justice Crosey. He grasped his chair with both hands until a ray of hope seemed to shine for him at the declaration of Mr. Wiley to the Court that the amount was excessive.

"I feel inclined to agree that the damages are excessive," said Judge Crosey, smilingly, "although, and the smile disappeared as he glanced toward Mr. Baldwin, "others might not think the amount sufficient."

Mr. Wiley asked that the verdict be set aside on the ground that the damages assessed are excessive, and the Court fixed 9:30 Wednesday morning for arguing the motion.

The courtroom was packed and a

### PRESIDENT READY FOR DRAFT OF NEW ARMY OF 625,000

Proclamation Completed and Selections Will Begin First Week in July.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson's proclamation of regulations, which will start the machine by putting into operation the actual draft of 625,000 men for the army, is completed and ready to be issued. The manifesto tells in detail how the fate of every man eligible for army service will be decided. It directly affects every American on the registration lists.

Since Saturday the President and Secretary Baker have been going over the final draft of the regulations, prepared by a special advisory board.

Within twenty-four hours the rules will probably be promulgated and the most vital phase of the Selective Conscription will begin. The regulations create two classes of exemption boards, outline their duties and enunciate general rules for exemption or draft.

The personnel of local exemption boards in twenty States was decided to-day. They will be announced within forty-eight hours.

President Wilson's proclamation does not set an exact day for the great lottery which will result in the men for America's first armies being summoned from thousands of homes. But all Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder's plans are based upon conducting this momentous lottery during the first week of July.

### U BOAT REPORTED SUNK BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS

British Admiralty Announces an Engagement in the Mediterranean Sea.

LONDON, June 18.—An official statement issued to-day by the British Admiralty says that a Toulon submarine has probably been sunk by Japanese warships in the Mediterranean. The statement follows:

"The Japanese naval attaché communicates that one of the Japanese flotillas in the Mediterranean on the evening of June 15 encountered an enemy submarine and immediately attacked it with it is believed, good success and probably sank it."

U. S. S. Registered for Draft.  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Almost complete returns on the registration under the Selective Draft Law, received at the Provost Marshal General's office to-day, totaled 5,611,811.

Brooklyn Student Officer Dies.  
WATERBURY, N. Y., June 18.—Sergeant Officer, 10th Regt. of Brooklyn, died at the training camp at Fort Hancock, N. J., of a heart attack, after a short illness, at the age of 24. He leaves a widow and mother.

### BLOCKS GOUGING IN PRICE OF STEEL AND COAL FOR NAVY

Secretary Daniels Virtually Commandeers Supplies—Goethals Row Up to Wilson.

By Samuel M. Williams.  
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)  
WASHINGTON, June 18.—Warfare on high prices was inaugurated to-day in the capital with mixed fighting along many lines. The extortions of food pirates, coal robbers and steel barons suddenly came to a climax with the powerful Federal Government as the principal protagonist in place of the long-suffering common people.

A basic price of \$56.20 a ton was fixed for steel plates in contracts for ten steel ships, signed to-day by Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. Future contracts will be let at that price, instead of \$95 paid for steel in some earlier contracts. Twenty-four wooden hulls were also contracted for.

The battle against extortionate prices began simultaneously at three points here this afternoon.

1. In Congress, where the Food Control Bill came before both Houses and started what promises to be a long legislative contest.

2. In the navy, where Secretary Daniels told steel, coal and oil men that their prices were extortionate and would not be paid. Resorting to arbitrary military authority, he proceeded to commandeer materials and told producers that prices would be adjusted later on the basis of actual cost plus a reasonable, not extortionate, profit.

3. In the White House, where Gen. Goethals and Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board renewed hostilities over steel versus wooden merchant ships. With the President at referee, they went to the mat for a final fight, which means that one or both must go. The new question at issue is the price which Gen. Goethals proposed to pay for steel plates, \$95 per ton. Chairman Denman declares this an absurd figure and he will not approve the contracts.

Both men appealed to the President to-day for audiences in which to state their conflicting sides of the case. Secretary Daniels declined to mix in the Shipping Board row, but told of his own battles with producers. Steel makers, he said, had demanded greatly increased prices for steel plates for warships, which he promptly rejected.

STEEL TRUST FINALLY "COMES ACROSS" FOR DANIELS.  
Finally President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation came. Daniels said he would pay last year's price, and no more, and eventually Farrell came across. This year's price is 25 cents per pound, equivalent to \$5 per ton.

"Market prices for steel are perfectly abnormal," said Secretary Daniels. "The demand is so great that producers are charging anything they like, and getting it, but not from the Government."

"Any man who would get rich out of the government in war time is no patriot. The prices we are paying

### POLICE TAKE TWO BANDITS AFTER FIRING FIVE SHOTS IN CHASE ON BUS STREET

Bank Collector Held Up and Robbed of Wallet Containing \$15,000.

After a chase lasting several blocks in which five shots were fired, policemen of the Clymer Street, Williamsburg, police station, this afternoon captured two highwaymen who had held up and robbed Bernard Tellinger, fifty-five years old, a collector for the Greenpoint National Bank, of a bag containing \$10,000 in cash and \$5,000 in checks.

The money was all recovered and the thieves were arrested after the entire neighborhood in the vicinity of Hewes Street and Bedford Avenue had been thrown into a panic by the excitement attending the efforts of the police to capture the bandits.

Tellinger lives in Hewes Street. Just before his lunch hour he was told to take the bag of currency and certificates, which he had collected for the bank, to a branch of the concern. He stopped at home to take his midday meal and within five minutes after he had left the house he was attacked by two men. One blackjacked him while the other held him by the throat. They seized the bag he carried while he fell to the sidewalk unconscious from his injuries. The screams of women who had seen the attack attracted the attention of Patrolman Frank Reis of the Clymer Street Police Station and he gave chase to the two men, rapping for assistance as he ran.

Tellinger's assailants fled into Rutledge Street and dashed up the steps of No. 183. Three policemen opened fire on them. None of the bullets took effect. The men flung the money bag aside on the steps of the house and kicking in the door fled to the back yard. Here a high fence prevented their escape. Both were found hiding behind a woodshed. One gave his name as Frank Romano, twenty-one years old, living at No. 183 Rutledge Street; the other said he was Angelo Morelli, aged twenty, of No. 842 Amphion Avenue, Ridgewood, Queens.

They were locked up in the Clymer Street station pending their arraignment.

Tellinger, who was not seriously hurt, but was attended to by an ambulance surgeon, said that on several of his trips from the main bank to its branch he had noticed the men dogging his movements.

### STEAMSHIP SINKS SUBMARINE AFTER BEING DISABLED

Hilsonian's Crew Tell of Remarkable Two Days' Duel in Mediterranean.

In a battle between a crippled, stranded British steamship and a German submarine off the Italian coast in May both craft were destroyed, according to members of the crew of the American steamship Hilsonian, who arrived here to-day. The Hilsonian was sunk off the Italian coast on May 16, the crew being landed at Algiers.

On the same day an unidentified British freighter carrying coal also was torpedoed, but the Captain managed to run his ship into shallow water before she partly sank. Two days later, the Americans asserted, the submarine returned to the attack and launched a torpedo, which hit the steamer amidships and almost blew her apart. As the submarine came to the surface to observe the effects of the shot two deck guns on the stern of the freighter were turned on her. A six-inch explosive shell hit the U-boat and she was seen to turn over twice and split squarely in two before going down. During the fight, which took place less than a mile from shore, coast batteries also turned a fire on the U-boat.

### GERMANS REGAIN GROUND AT ARRAS; HAIG HOLDS HILL

British Commander Reports Great Fighting at Monchy, Scene of Many Battles.

LONDON, June 18.—A tremendous German attack on newly won British positions east of Monchy le Preux forced the British to fall back from certain advanced posts, Field Marshal Haig reported to-day.

"After severe fighting," Gen. Haig reported, "we were compelled to fall back from certain advanced posts in front of our main new position. We still hold Infantry Hill."

Monchy le Preux, five miles southeast of Arras, is one of the turning points in the general Hindenburg front, being on the so-called Droocourt-Queant "swivel line." It has been the scene of tremendous fighting ever since the British struck out from the Vimy ridge and drove toward Douai.

The British Field Marshal's report also mentioned considerable mutual artillery firing north of the Scarpe and heavy hostile bombardment of British positions near Ypres.

French Reconnoitering Parties Bring Back Prisoners.  
PARIS, June 18.—"Intermittent cannonading occurred at various points on the front last night," says to-day's official statement. "Our reconnoitering parties penetrated the enemy lines near Leintreux and southwest of Senones, bringing back prisoners."

The Portuguese forces on the western front, having been initiated into the art of modern warfare by progressive attacks, have now received their baptism of fire. The Matin says that to-day they are perfectly organized and have proved their worth in exemplary fashion.

Bulgarians Report British Reverse in Macedonia.  
SOFIA (via London), June 18.—A general retirement of British forces along the Struma front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office to-day. The statement follows:

Along the Struma, in the sector between Lakea Hutkova and Tahnos, the British abandoned the advanced position they had hitherto occupied and returned to the bridgehead position on the left bank of the river. Our troops occupy Ormanli, Barakli, Juma Karli, Krupe, Frosnik, Beglikmah, Salmah and Kakarashia. On the rest of the front there was weak artillery fire with successful reconnoitering by our troops.

Italians Strengthen Their Positions on the Carso.  
ROME, June 18.—Northeast of Jamiano, Italian troops to-day straightened out their lines and by various advances, strengthened their positions, the official statement declared.

U. S. AVIATOR BATTLES  
WITH TWO GERMAN PLANES  
Archibald Johnson of Pittsburgh Made a Sergeant for Gallant Fight.  
PARIS, June 18.—Archibald Johnson of Pittsburgh, a member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, which is composed principally of Americans, has been made a sergeant after a gallant fight single-handed against two German airplanes, in which his machine was riddled with bullets.

"The engagement occurred over the Chemin-des-Dames, on the Alsace front. The American aviator attacked a German flyer, who was soon reinforced by another. Johnson fought with both until his machine was almost shot to pieces, but was able to return to the French lines."

### SLAIN GIRL UNBURIED IN SHOP FOR HOURS BEFORE SEARCH WAS BEGUN BY DETECTIVES

Cocchi Indicted for Murder of High School Student, and Return by Italy Is Expected by the State Department at Washington.

### 22 OTHER MISSING GIRLS TO BE SOUGHT AT ONCE

Alfredo Cocchi, the motorcycle repair man and friend of bicycle policemen, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury for murder in the first degree as a result of the finding last Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer, and a private detective in her employ of the body of Ruth Cruger in the cellar of Cocchi's shop at No. 542 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The indictment of Cocchi, who is under arrest in Italy, is but an incident. The big, outstanding feature in this case is the complete failure of the police investigation of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, a school-girl, from her home at No. 180 Claremont Avenue on the thirteenth of last February.

An inquiry into the police conduct of the case has been inaugurated by District Attorney Swann. Mayor Mitchell said to-day that the failure of the police to discover the body of Ruth Cruger in the cellar of Cocchi's shop was inexcusable.

Now that the mystery has been solved it is apparent that a simpler piece of detective work than the discovery of the murder and murderer of Ruth Cruger could not have been presented to a police department. Here are facts which the District Attorney is looking into:

First—Ruth Cruger took a pair of skates to Cocchi's shop to be sharpened in the morning of Feb. 13.

Second—She left her home, about two blocks from Cocchi's place, in the early afternoon to get the skates. There was no mystery about her movements in this respect.

Third—Cocchi closed his shop at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Fourth—When Ruth Cruger had not returned to her home at 7 o'clock in the evening her sister, after telegraphing to her parents, who were in Boston, went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station and reported the case.

Fifth—The lieutenant on duty, following a police custom, made a memorandum of the case to wait twenty-four hours for investigation.

Sixth—In consequence the police search of Ruth Cruger was not begun until the next day, whereas a visit to Cocchi's shop that night would undoubtedly have revealed the crime, for the murdered was burying the body while the Police Department loafed.

Seventh—When Cocchi was questioned by detectives he admitted that Ruth Cruger, or a girl answering her description, had been in his shop between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before. He said she took her skates away and the last he saw of her she was walking toward Manhattan Street.

Eighth—Cocchi's statement—backed, it is believed, by police friendship—was accepted and only a perfunctory search of his place was made.

Ninth—From police sources came a story that Ruth Cruger had been seen in the company of a man passing from a taxicab to a subway station in Harlem.

Tenth—After Cocchi disappeared no thorough search of his place was made by the police. The sleuth theory was that the girl had gone away with Cocchi.

Eleventh—The concealment of the body was clumsy, as was evidenced by the fact that when skilled inves-

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(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

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